

portions of a species of *Retepora* spread over the fractured surface. Further examination convinced me that the specimen bore a certain resemblance to *R. cellulosa*, Lin. Unfortunately only the posterior or non-celluliferous face is presented to view, its chief characters are therefore somewhat doubtful. The specimen was submitted to Mr. G. Busk, so well known for his researches amongst the Polyzoa, who considers it more closely allied both to a new Mediterranean species about to be described by himself under the name of *R. imperati* (collected during the voyage of the *Porcupine*), and to an Australian species living in Bass's Straits, which he has called *R. phænicea* (British Museum catalogue). Of the two, the Schnapper Point specimen resembles the latter more closely than the former, but so far as the characters can be made out, Mr. Busk considers it to be a new species. Should more complete specimens bear out this impression, I would propose that it should be called *Retepora McCoyana*, as a slight tribute to the many services rendered to Palæontology by the able director of the National Museum.

The Polyzoarium of the Schnapper Point specimen is curled and undulating; the posterior surface is strongly and irregularly vibicite, with the weals a good deal raised above the surface; the fenestræ are oval and elongate.

Several other species of Polyzoa were present on the same piece of Tertiary mud, but all fragmentary. The only one recognizable was the *Spiroporina vertebralis*, Stolilzka, of the Tertiary greensand of Orakei Bay, New Zealand. This form is placed by its describer amongst the *Cheilostomate* division of the Polyzoa, and belongs to Busk's genus *Onchopora* (*Anarthropora*, of Smith).

A few species of Foraminifera were obtained from the same piece of mud. I hope to forward to the Society a communication on these at a future date.

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ART. VIII.—*E. K. Horne's Method of finding Greenwich Time and the Longitude.* By E. J. WHITE.

[Read 10th November, 1873.]